Farm, Garden and Household,

Domestic Recipes CRULLERS.—2 coffee-cups of sugar, 1 coffee-cup of sweet milk, 3 eggs, 1 table-spoonful of quick yeast, mixed with flour enough to roll, 1 a nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon. Cut in rings and cook like doughnuts.

COCOANUT CAKE. -11 coffee-cups of sugar, ½ coffee-cup of butter, whites of 3 eggs, 1 tea-cup of milk, 3 tea-cups of flour, 1 tea-spoon of soda, 1 tea-spoon of cream-tartar, 1 grated cocoanut, leaving half a tea-cupful to sprinkle over the top, either before baking or just after icing, as is preferred. Any kind of baking-powder may be substituted for the soda and cream-tartar.

CHOCOLATE CAKE. - Mix the same as the orange cake but without flavoring. Bake in a dripping-pau, in a thin loaf, having the pan hot when the cake is put in. For the icing, the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, 11 tea-cups pow-dered sugar, 2 tea-spoons of vanilla, 6 table-spoons of chocolate (sweetened the best). Leave in the pan till ready to use it, as this preserves the moisture.

SAND CAKES.—1 pound of butter beaten to a cream, I pound of white sugar, yolks of 3 eggs, whites of 4 eggs, flour sufficient to roll. Cut into twoinch diamonds and bake quickly. Mix equal quantities of ground cinnamon and white sugar and sprinkle over the tops of the cakes.

MARBLE CAKE, - Dark part : 4 eggs, cup of butter, ½ cup of molasses, ½ cup of brown sugar, ½ cup of sour milk, ½ a nutmeg, ½ table-spoon of cloves, ½ tablespoon of allspice, 2 cups of flour. Light part: Whites of 4 eggs, 1½ cups of butter, 1½ cups of white sugar, ½ cup of sour milk, 2 cups of flour, 1 teaspoon of quick yeast.

Dairy Affairs.

Mr. D. N. Farrand, of Morristown, writes that intending to adopt the deep pans or pails for his whole dairy, he engaged a supply, which reached him when in so great a hurry in haying that only one-half of the pails were set, con-sequently the milk of every other day had to be put in the old-fashioned pans. His wife suggested that the cream be kept separate to see which produced the most butter. The cream from the pans made the most butter the first three days, when the following three experiments were made: Weighed the milk, set one day in pails, the next day in pans, and so on for six days; then churned, and weighed the butter. In the second trial there was one more morning's than night's milking; in the third, one more night's than morning's milk. The depth of the milk in the pails in the first two trials was from seven to ten inches; in the third from ten to twelve; and in the pans from two to two and one-half. The temperature of the air was generally from 56 degrees to 70 degrees; that of the water from 60 degrees to 66 degrees; when the air was above 60 degrees we cooled the milk set in pans before setting in the milk-room. We skimmed the milk as soon as it began to change, which was in about forty-eight hours with the pails, and thirty-six with the pans.

To make a pound of butter it took in first trial: with pails, 27 pounds of milk; with pans, 25 pounds. In the second trial; with pails, 25 pounds 13 ounces; with pans, 24 pounds 10 ounces. In the third trial: with pails, 27 pounds 13 ounces; with pans, 25 pounds 2 ounces. These trials were made in August, commencing the 10th.

Ring-Bone

"G. H. D." asks: "Is there a cure or remedy for a ring-bone on a young horse, that is but little lame from it now, without cutting or disfiguring the

tutional, and is an effort of nature to strengthen a weak postern joint by setting up an additional bony growth, or by converting the elastic cartilages of the foot into a rigid inelastic mass, better able to resist the hard work with which the joint is otherwise incapable of sustaining. In this case, where the subject is a young horse, much may moved by applications of cold water with cold wet cloths wrapped around the joints for a few days, removing them at night. Then a salve of half an

The Department of Agriculture for August and September gives us some experiments in wheat growing, both in Pennsylvania and in Yates Co., N. Y., wherein of twelve varieties planted the Fultz wheat yielded the most straw and much the largest yield of wheat. The manager of the Eastern Pennsylvania Agricultural College Farm says: "From the experiments of the two past seasons I advise farmers to try the Fultz wheat, just enough at least to show its suitability to their soil and climate. With us it has proved a hardy, stiff-strawed, early, and productive wheat—grain small, but plump. The Rogers is also good, not so productive or early as the Fultz, but a finer quality of wheat, and would probably yield well on strong, highly manured ground. The Fultz is a bald or smooth wheat. In Yates county it yielded in an experimental plot thirty-fold on the seed sown, while the Treadwell, sown the seed and was two weeks later in pears that subsequently to the amputaripening.

Squire Richards.

A man seventy-six years old, familiaras vigorously as his condition would admit, visiting first one and then another of his friends, and carrying consolation to their families and comforts to their sick. His experience. was a noble, a pure, a good example.
Old, and so crippled as to be compelled to use crutches, he yet managed to go
LAW.—The article on dueling in the about among those stricken with the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convenfever, and nurse and console them. tion was passed in this form : "Any Always an example as a good, faithful person who shall fight a duel or send neighbor and citizen, he would not, a challenge for that purpose, or be aid-though he might have found good ex-er or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be cuse in his extreme old age and gather-ing infirmities, leave the people he had office of honor or profit in this State, and a foot or mere in length. Hang them served so well in the dire extremity of a terrible epidemic.

may be otherwise punished as shall be in a dry place and they will keep any length of time,

A Legal Question.

We clip the following from the Pittsburg Law Adviser, as it will be of interest to all, in a legal point of view:-

Several weeks prior to the suspension with them a certain amount of money, for which a certificate of deposit was given "payable on return of this certifleate with 6 per cent. interest." The depositor presented it at a country National Bank, received the amount in currency and indorsed the certificate. The bank held the certificate as an interest fund without presentation until firm alluded to. Was the bank, in order to hold the indorser responsible, obliged to present the certificate at once, or was it optional with the bank?

The question whether the bank should have, at once, presented the certificate of deposit in order to hold the indorser, is a secondary one. The main question is whether the indorser is at all liable; that is, whether his signature amounted to an indorsement with all its consequences, or whether it was merely an assignment of his right to the money deposited. This is answered by finding whether a certificate of deposit is nego-tiable or not. This has been decided in the negative in Pennsylvania, in Patterson vs. Poindexter 6 W. & S. 227 (and approved in Charnley vs. Dulles, 8 W. & S. 353). In that case a certifi-cate of deposit was issued by the Mississippi Union Bank of Jackson, Miss., and read as follows:

"I hereby certify that C. S. Tarply has deposited in this bank, payable twelve months from 1st of May, 1839, with five per cent. interest till due, per annum, three thousand siz hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty three cents, for use of R. Patterson & Co., and payable only to their order upon the return certificate." Signed, C. W. CLIFTON, Ass. Cashier, of this certificate."

The indorsement was: Pay Edward York, Esq., or order R. B. Patterson & Co., without recourse to me.

E. YORKE. Chief-Justice Gibson decided that the instrument was net a promissory note, that "for purposes of transfer merely it was payable to order; for purposes of commercial responsibility, it was not negotiable." But "that it was a special agreement to pay the de-posit to any one who should present the certificate and the depositor's or-

The contents of the certificate in this case not being given full, we have quoted literally the one upon which the above decision is based, but believe that, from the few words given in the questions, "payable on return of this certificate with 6 per cent. interest," there is not much, if any, difference between them; and in that case the indorser is not liable, but the bank has to suffer the loss, if any.

As the question may possibly now arise also in other localities, we may state that the above is not the general law of this country. In Mississippi, Illinois, Georgia, Connecticut, New York, California and Iowa, it has been decided that a certificate of deposit is in effect a promissory note, and accordingly, an indorser of such instrument in these States would be liable. This question, as far as we know, has not been decided in Virginia or W. Virgin-ia, but we think that, should such case come before their courts, they will fol-low the Pennsylvania decision, as it stands more to reason to construe a certificate of deposit as a special contract, than to class it as a promissory note, it wanting the essential feature Reply.—Ringbone does not always cause lameness. It is generally constitutional, and is an effort of return of return

Fretful Babies. Babies often cry, says an exchange, mother can usually discover a reason if she stops to think about it: and it is worth while stopping probably be done. First, all heat and to think about, no matter if inflammation of the parts should be re- the house-work or sewing be delayed in consequence. Perhaps she has eaten something which disagrees with its stomach; perhaps it is thirsty, for ounce of lard with half a drachm of little babies are often thirsty, and will biniodide of mercury should be rubbed | drink a teaspoonful of cold water with upon the ring-bone for ten minutes. the greatest eagerness, and be quiet The horse's head should be tied up for and satisfied after it. Perhaps its litseveral hours, that he may not bite the the sock is tied up too tightly, as my baby's was the other day. I found a part, (the salve is poisonous.) The baby's was the other day. I found a next day the part should be washed with deep red mark around her little ankle, warm water and soap, and each day for which at once explained her fretfulness. a week clean lard should be applied. More likely than anything else, the Afterward the treatment should be repeated once more.

Fultz Wheat.

The Department of Assignature for its birth. I think the chief cause of it is because he has always been dressed too tightly. The mother said to me one ofternoon, when the child was so cross she hardly knew what to do, "I've a great mind to undress him and put on his night-gown; he is always real good then." So she he is always real good then.' did, and he commenced to be good at Mothers should search for all once. possible causes when their babies get fretful. They should not be too ready to attribute their crying to nervous temperament or to hunger, for it is more likely to be caused by the prick of a pin or an over-fed stomach than either.

Sepulchral Sympathy. A Canadian paper notes that a curious

circumstance is related of the lad Kingston, who lost an arm recently by a thrashing machine in Adelaide. It aption, and the limb having been buried, he complained that his hand was cramped, causing him extreme pain, and desired the arm to be disinterred. No atly known in Memphis as "Squire tention, however, was paid to the re-Richards," one of the most efficient of quest for some time, but the boy still persisted, asserting that if the arm was the workers who waited upon the vic- not raised he would not recover. The tims of yellow fever, has fallen a victim himb was accordingly disinterred, and to it himself. The Memphis Appeal the hand found to be firmly shut tosays: From the first of the fever he went about doing good and till the went about doing good, and till the past fewdays might have been met with felt relieved of the sen sation of cramp moving through the infected district from which he appeared to suffer so many others in the records of medical

Guy Fawkes.

At midnight, on the 5th of November, in the year of grace one thousand six hundred and five, Guido Fawkes, "gentleman," was discovered, "booted of Jay Cooke & Co., a party deposited and spurred," in the vicinity of St. Stephen's Chapel, having on his person "three matches, a tinder box, and a dark lantern;" and purposing, by means of gunpowder, to blow up, says King James, "the whole nobility, the most part of the knights and gentry," besides "the whole judges of the land, with most of the lawyers, and the whole clerks." For this one discretion, Guido Fawkes has forfeited his gentility, and become a proverb of wickedness. subsequent to the suspension of the boyhood, we looked upon Guido Fawkes, gentleman, as one a little lower than the devil: he had four horns and a dozen tails. "Years that bring the philosophic mind" have di-vested him of these excrescences and appendages, and Guido Fawkes now appears to matured charities merely a person of a singularly eccentric dispo-

Some five-and-twenty years ago it was the patriotic custom of the authorties of an Isle of Shepley dockyard to bestow upon their apprentices a few wagon loads of resinous timber, that a bonfire worthy of the cause it celebrated night be kindled from the public purse -that the effigy of the arch-fiend Guy might be consumed in a fire three times hotter than the fire of a furnace. Such fierce liberality was not lost upon the town's people; their ardor in the burning business smouldered not; every man subscribed his plank or log; and, from the commission in his uniform to Bobby in his pinafore, the 5th of November glowed, in the calendar of their minds, a pillar of fire. For a month before the day, the coming anniversary busied the thoughts of boyish execu-cutioners, resolved to show their patriotism in the appointment of their Guy in the grotesque iniquity of his face, in the cumbrous state of his large arm-chair. To beg clothes from door to door was then the business of every lover of Church and State. To ask for a coat, a pair of breeches, a shirt (the frill could be made of paper), hose, and hat, was not mendicity, but the fulfill-

ment of a high social duty.

Guy Fawkes would at length be dressed. A philosopher might have found good matter in his eleemosynary In the coat of the bloodthirsty wretch, he might have recognized the habit of Scum, the slopseller, a quiet trader afloat of £10,000; in the vest of the villainous ruffian, the discarded waistcoat of Smallgrog, the honest landlord of a little home for sailors; in the stockings of the atrocious miscreant, the home of the equitable wee-vil, biscuit contractor to his Majesty's fleet; while for the bother of the fiendlike effigy, Guy Fawkes was to be exhibited, and afterwards burned, in the

broad-toed shoes of that best of men, Trap, the town attorney. The chair, too, in which Guy Fawkes sat, might it not have some day en-shrined a Justice of the Peace? and the lantern, fixed in the hand of the diabolical, lynx-eyed monster, might it not have been the property of the most amiable and most somnoleut of the Blue Town watchmen? And then the mask fixed upon the effigy, or the lump of clay kneaded into human features, and horribly or delicately expressed, according to the benevolent art of the makers, might not the same visor have been worn by a perfect gentleman, with considerable advantage, at a masquer-ade—might not the clay nose and mouth of the loathsome traitor have borne an accidental likeness to the very pink of patriots? Let philosophy ponder well on Gny Fawkes -From Jerrold's "Fireside Saints and Other Papers," in press by Lee & Shepard.

End of the Stokes Trial.

The Stokes trial has come to an end, says the New York Tribune, with a verwithout any apparent reason; but a dict of manslaughter in the third degree, and a sentence of four years at hard labor in the prison at Sing Sing. This is the lame and impotent conclusion of two years of incessant activity, during which time the jury system of the country was fully as much on trial as was the slayer of Fisk. . Trivial and inadequate as the verdict and sentence will appear to many people, it will not be on the whole unsatisfactory, because it was more than was generally expected. When the counsel of Stokes succeeded from prepossessions on the one side and the other, that they could harmonize upon a verdict which should acquit or some of them opposite their store, had punish the homicide. The public ex- failed. pected a long and tedious trial, to end at last in a disagreement of the jury, and to be followed by a declaration of the District-Attorney of an intention to prosecute the case no further, on the out. That can be done only by low ground of the improbability of attaining any result.

then went forward swiftly and easily.

There was little time wasted on captious pleas or wranglings. The new trial was, however, justified by new and startling evidence. We know how delicate a thing it is for any journal to express an opinion in regard to a matter which has passed under the eyes of educated specialists without attracting remark. We will refrain, therefore, from commenting at present upon the extraordinary testimony presented by

the defense. This is the last trial of any importance under the old law. We do not think that a system which can give us such results can well be changed for the worse. There is something radically wrong in a body of law and practice which, taken together, makes such performances as this Stokes trial possi-Under the working of the same legal principles, twelve men at one time condemn the prisoner to be hanged by the neck until he is dead, and twelve men at another time give a verdict which sentences him to four years of labor in a prison of the State. This last trial has taken exactly three weeks, and it is not easy to see why any trial should take two years. The whole effect of the case has been disagreeable and unwholesome, and the fact that it has come to an end, although the end is inadequate and inconclusive, will be

a subject of general congratulation. To KEEP ONIONS .- The best way of keeping onions for family use is the old-fashioned style of stringing them. Gather them without breaking off the tops, and tie a strong string around them to secure them firmly. Add more

Disease and Diet.

There can be no doubt, says Dio Lewis, that, within certain climatic the value of gold and silver in bulk, and conditions, a virgin soil, when first to this end we have secured the followturned up to the sun, emits an invisible, | ing from Professor J. F. L. Schirmer, subtle poison, known as malaria. This superintendent of the branch mint in poison produces in man various forms this city, and it may be relied upon as of painful and dangerous diseases. These maladies are very difficult to manage, often undermining the consti- of considerable value, and should be tution, and leaving behind effects which cut out and preserved. remain through life. The malarial poison is, on the whole, with perhaps a single exception, the most insinuating, obstinate and destructive of all the

poisons known to man.

While it is probably impossible to escape malarial diseases in certain localities, there can be no doubt that a considerable part of what is suppose to be the result of malaria is due to hog and hominy." In my visits to the West I have been astonished at the quantities of pork and corn consumed by the people. An Illinois farmer eats twice as much as a New England farmer, and his food is twice as rich, while he performs less than half the labor. The influence upon his digestive apparatus may be easily imagined. It requires but little malaria to fire such a

I have known more than one family to remove from New England to malarious districts in the West, and break up a new farm, without suffering from malarious diseases. They carefully observed the laws of health, used beef instead of pork, wheat instead of corn, and stayed in-doors from sundown till

an hour or so after sunrise.

Many of the diseases of the farmers, and much of the yellow skin, may be traced to the same causes as produce the diseased and discolored complexion of the South—a bad diet, bad drinks. neglect of bathing and other kindred violations of the laws of health.

A Chinese Burial.

A China woman died at Sacramento, Cal., and her husband being well provided with money, gave her what he considered a first-class funeral. The Sacramento Union describes the ceremonies : "About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the body, inclosed in a coffin, was placed on the sidewalk in front of her late residence, and by its side were ranged tables loaded with roast chicken, roast pig, boiled rice, candy, nuts, brandy, whisky, &c., sufficient in quantity to keep the spirit of the deceased from being hungry for a month. These articles remained on the sidewalk until late the next forenoon, surrounded by paid mourners, who seemed to be carrying on a lively competition in the matter of giving full value for the money received. At the cemetery, after the coffin had been lowered, mourners and the two children of the deceased walked round the grave once, while the husband remained standing silently by. Then vessels containing food were put in the grave at the head and foot of the coffin, followed by a small quantity of earth. Next to be put in were live chickens and ducks, and these were promptly covered with earth. The grave having been filled up, brandy and whisky were sprinkled upon it in a liberal manner, while a pig's head, roast chicken, boiled rice, oranges, apples, nuts, candy, &c., were laid upon the mound. The ceremony being concluded, the Chinese returned home in their carriages, while some Christian boys, who had been closely watching the proceedings, gathered up the fruit, candy, &c., and likewise left

The Advantages of Advertising-An Example to the Point.

for home.

After the crash of '57, says a Milwaukee paper, when everybody was almost scared to death, and the croakers predicted that the country had gone to smash, a dry goods house was opened in that city, which proceeded on the principle that in order to reach the hoarded money in the pockets of the people the proprietors must sell at very reasonable prices, and advertise very largely. They worked vigorously on this principle. Their brother merch-ants who did not advertise predicted that the new-comers would be ruined, as they paid too much for advertising. in securing a new trial, most people as they paid too much for advertising, gave up all hope of a verdict. It was Nevertheless they persisted. In a sinalmost universally predicted that the gle year they paid five hundred dollars jury would fail to agree. It was thought in gold to the Daily Wisconsin for adimpossible that twelve men could be vertising, and at the end of seven years found in New York so absolutely free they retired from business with a for-

The lesson of '57 should not be forgotten in '73. There is money in the pockets of the people. It is being hoarded. The merchants must draw it prices and extended advertising in established journals. Commercial travel-But this last trial has been full of surprises. It took several days, it is true, to fill the jury-box, but it was cash. It is clear as the noonday sun true, to fill the jury-box, but it was cash. It is clear as the noonday sun filled finally by a dozen men of fair intelligence and character. The process on his books the worse he will be off. He wants the solid cash, and that can best be obtained by JUDICIOUS ADVER-

TISING. NEW WAY OF CLEANING SILVER .- According to Dr. Elsner, water in which potatoes have been boiled exercises a remarkable influence upon silverware of all kinds, especially spoons that have become blackened by eggs. Even delicately chased and engraved articles can, it is said, be made bright by this method, even better than by the use of the orinary polishing powder, which is apt to settle in depressions, requiring particular care in its removal.

THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF TEMPERANCE -We congratulate the Temperance world on the success everywhere attending the use of VINEGAR BITTERS. Certainly no preparation containing alcohol has accomplished such cures of malarious fever, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, lung complaints, consti-pation, and general debility, as we hear of from all quarters, as the results of this famous vegetable specific. No true philanthropist will regret to see spiritnous liquors expelled from medical use, if they can be safely dispensed with; and that they are not necessary in any case of sickness, whatever its character, appears at last to have been demonstrated. If public opinion is capable of making any impression upon the minds of the Faculty, they will ere long introduce the most popular of modern medicines into the hospitals, and prescribe it in their practice. The millions have given the article a fair trial; it has more than answered their expectations, and no theoretical opposition can shake

their faith in it.—Com.

An economical way of settling with the printer—Pay him in kis own quoin.

THE Lunes are Strained and Racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.

The Value of Gold and Silver.

Many people have a desire to know and the calculation of values on gold and silver are also given. It is a matter

One ton (2,000 pounds avoirdupois) of gold or silver contains 29,163 troy ounces, and, therefore the value of a ton of pure gold is \$602,799.21, and of a ton of silver is \$37,704.84.

ton of silver is \$37,704,84.

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,218.75 pounds avoirdupois; a cubic foot
of pure silver weighs 656,25 pounds
avoirdupois.
One million dollars gold coin weighs
3,685.8 pounds avoirdupois; one mil-

lion dollars silver coin weighs 58,929.9 pounds avoirdupois. If there is one per cent. of gold or silver in one ton of ore, it contains

291,63 ounces, troy, of either of these The average fineness of the Colorado gold is 781 in 1,000 and the natural

alloy: gold, 781; silver, 209; copper, 10; total 1,000. The calculations at the mintare made on the basis that 43 ounces of standard gold or 900 fine (coin), is worth \$8,000,

and 11 ounces of silver, 900 fine (coin) is worth \$12.80.—Denver News. Never kick a man when he's down un-

ess you are sure he can't get up.

Butter and cheese are almost indispensable articles of food. Properly used, they are nutritious and healthy; but an inordinate use of either causes indigestion and dyspepsia. Parsons' Purgative Pills, judiciously used, will remove both of these troubles.—[Com.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR DYE is the most sure and complete preparation of its kind in the world; its effects are magical, its character harmless, its tints natural, its quali-ties enduring.—Com.

At an hotel table one boarder remarked to his neighbor: "This must be a healthy place for chickens," Why," asked the other. "Because I never see any dead ones hereabouts, was the reply.

A SOVEREIGN BALM Can be found in that great and reliable fami

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, By the use of which health and happiness is restore to those afflicted with any Lung or Throat diseas

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

BEAD THE FOLLOWING: DR. A. L. SCOVILL is the inventor of severs medical preparations which have become ver popular, and have been liberally used. Among hi inventions are "Hall's Balsam for the Lungs," an "Liverworth and Tar." For the past ten years better remedy has been offered to the public. Resthe following letter from Dz. SCOVILL referring the control of the contro

the following letter from Da. SCOVILL reterring to it:

MRSSS. J. N. HARRIS & CO.:

Gents—I make the following statement from a perfect conviction and knowledge of the benefits o Allan's Lung Balsan in curing the most deep-seated Pulmonary Consumption: I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted. For Coughs, and all the early stages of Lung Complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure, and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption. It causes the phiesm and matter to raise without irritating those delicate organs (the Lungs), and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives irright to the system, stops the night-sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Yours, respectfully,

A. L. SCOVILL.

"IT BAVED MY LIFE." COLUMBIA, ALA., March 8, 1873

COLUMBIA, ALLAN, ASSAM FOR DEAR SITE AND ALLANS & CO.:

Dear Sirs—I am taking ALLAN'S LUNG BALSAM for a disease of the Lungs of thirteen years standing. I have used every remedy offered, and this is the only remedy that has given me any relief. I know it saved my life last spring. At that time I commenced using it, and received immediate relief. It stopped on my lungs in ten hours. You are at perfect liberty to publish this letter, for the benefit of suffering humanity, and with respect,

I remain, Yours truly,

D. D. POOL

Such, my suffering friends, are the letters received daily, and do you doubt for a moment the efficacy of this valuable medicine. Be in time, and take to your home a bottle of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

You will find in it a glorious prize, and a nevertailing friend in time of need.

CAUTION

Be not deceived, Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BAL-AM, and take no other. Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARBIS & CO., Cincinnati, O., PROPRIETORS.

For sale by all Medicine Dealers. FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY JOHN F. HENRY, New York. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston. JOHNSON, HOLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

CONSUMPTIVES: The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a suar Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitts, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and childre from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wanner. SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in

worm preparations.
CULTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in ines at Twenty-Five Cents A Box. THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA

FAMILY LINIMENT

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stom ach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheu matism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and Ex-

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint, it penetrates and pervades the whole system, re-itoring healthy action to all its parts, and quick-ming the blood. The Household Panacea is purely Veg-table and all Healing.

Prepared by

CURTIS & BROWN,

CURTIS & BROWN,

No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. For sale by all Druggists.

BROWN'S A COUGH, Cold, Sore Throat L Bequires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection or an Incurable Lung Disease, is often the result. TROCHES COLDS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Having a direct influence on the parts, give imme-diate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with great success.

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